

CARMEN'S STRIKE IN NEW YORK IS GAINING DAILY

It is Estimated That 750,000 Workers May Walk Out in Order to Force Recognition of Union.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.
New York, Sept. 10.—A strike of stage employees, longshoremen, bakers, workers, machinists, bartenders, masons, and printers, in sympathy with the unionized carmen, who quit their places four days ago, was decided upon at a meeting of the heads of their unions tonight, according to an announcement by Hugo Frayne, state organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Want Union Recognized.

A resolution was adopted calling on all unorganized wage earners to Greater New York, Yankees, Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle, to sanction a strike "in support of the contention of the street railway men of their right to organize." The resolution recommended that the workers in the various trades "lay down their tools until the companies are forced to recognize the carmen's union."

According to State Organizer Frayne approximately 150,000 men and women are enrolled in the unions that were represented at the meeting tonight.

Will Fight to Finish.

Before a sympathetic strike can be declared, however, it will be necessary for them to call mass meetings of their respective unions and put their proposition to a vote of the members. The delegates at the meeting tonight, it was said, assured William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union, that their members were "willing to fight to a finish, morally physically and financially, in the interest of trade unionism."

Officials of the railway companies when informed of the action of the union leaders, asked whether the building trades were to be included if no recommendation for a sympathetic strike. They were told that no action with respect to these unions had been taken.

Gompers Takes Hand.

The meeting of the union delegates, following a meeting held earlier in the day, at which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and officials of the Central Federated Union in New York and Brooklyn, as well as the heads of the carmen's union, were present, undivided moral and financial support of all trade unionists in Greater New York was pledged in a resolution adopted at this conference to the striking carmen.

The fourth day of the strike found all surface car lines in Manhattan, the Bronx, and parts of Westchester county badly crippled. During the day the service on nearly all the lines was about 50 per cent normal, and tonight the police reported it had almost entirely been suspended.

Street Travel Difficult.

In the subway and on the elevated railway lines, however, trains were run with greater frequency than usual. Taxis, it was explained, were done to accommodate the overflow of Sunday crowds which ordinarily ride on surface cars.

Taxis were in demand during the day, particularly in the cross-town thoroughfares of the city. In some instances, adults were observed on roller skates.

The first accident since the strike began occurred late today, when fourteen persons, among them six policemen on strike duty, received minor injuries in a rear end collision between two Third Avenue elevated trains.

Several outbreaks of violence were reported by the police. The most serious was an attack on a Madison Avenue surface car. Eleven arrests were made after shots were fired by the police to hold back rioters who tried to rescue the passengers. One person was hurt by a bullet thrown by a rioter.

Divorce Granted.

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—District Judge Herbert F. Raybold was in Santa Fe yesterday sitting for District Judge C. A. Banta, who is at Culverton in command of the New Mexico Infantry. Judge Banta signed a decree for divorce in the case of Moore vs. Moore, there being a previous written agreement under which Mrs. Moore receives \$1,000 cash, a house and the new Lincoln motor car in addition to \$100 a month for herself and \$25 a month for her children with whom she left last evening for Los Angeles, where she will reside in the future.

Beautiful Couple Wed.

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—The consent of the parents was obtained by both parties to the wedding of officer Holmes of Santa Fe, aged 20 years, and Adelita Adelina Rivera of Las Vegas, aged 17 years. Holmes is the son of Mr. Antonio Holmes of Santa Fe, one of the pioneer residents of this

How the Body Is Nourished.

The bodily process known as assimilation is well explained in these words: "As the blood, in its circulatory course, approaches any organ, the persons that are appropriate for this organ feel its attractive force, obey it and leaving the others, mingle with the substance of its tissue and are absorbed into its own true and proper nature."

How important it is that the blood should be pure and rich, not loaded with worn-out and useless matters! Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and strengthens the blood, and does all it is possible for medicine to do in the way of perfecting assimilation and building up the whole system. When you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, insist on having it—don't accept a substitute, for no substitute acts like it.

Millionaires Plentiful.
The Norwegians, with their wealth

GOOD EFFECTS OF PROSPERITY ARE FELT BY SWEDEN

Crops Are Good, the People Are Prosperous, and the Vicissitudes of a Small Neutral Are Entirely Forgotten.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENCE.
Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 25.—Now that the wave of war-time prosperity sweeping over Scandinavia has reached its crest, in the case of Sweden with the greatest crops the country has ever known, these northern peoples are forgetting some of the vicissitudes of the small neutral in the midst of the European configuration, even the vicissitudes of the blockade itself.

So great has been the prosperity of the last two years that it is reported the governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden already have paid off, or have sufficient funds in their coffers to pay off, all outstanding foreign indebtedness. So in a brief space of time the three small neutrals lying here in the very lap of war, but not of the war, have been transformed from theorrowing to the lending class.

Paying Off Obligations.

The process of paying off foreign obligations has been materially facilitated by a loss in value of foreign exchange. The German mark has lost the international dollars downward with a loss of more than 40 per cent. The English pound, the continental franc all have been quoted on the Scandinavian bourses at a loss of 10 per cent or upward, so that the foreign buying power of the Scandinavian crowns when buying has been permitted, has greatly advanced. Sweden had borrowed much money from Germany. War time trade with the blockade-bound Germans has brought enormous profits. This fact, combined with the cheapness of the German mark has enabled the Swedish debtors to wipe out many million crowns of Teutonic obligations.

Labor Is Well Paid.

When prosperity first came to Scandinavia it was distinctly a prosperity of the moneyed classes. People with money were quick to take advantage of the war opportunities and not a few of them have made fortunes by merely dealing in foreign money. The Swedes were stock-brokers that made the majority of American "war brides" appear as amateurs. But gradually the lassos of money affected all industries. Unemployment became unknown and the skilled laborers received high wages. The farmers participated in the prosperity from the beginning, and their share has been steadily increasing until this year they will divide a crop yield estimated at more than \$400,000,000, against a normal of less than half that amount. This remarkable yield is due both to the bountiful crops and the increased values of commodities. The middle classes of the cities, the salaried employees, have as usual been caught between the milestones of high prices and big profits, the salaries having in no wise kept pace with the increased cost of living.

Bank Deposits Are Large.

Savings banks and commercial banks show deposits far in excess of any expectation. Luxuries are in great demand and of course bring fabulous prices. The situation results naturally in a record season. People with home products to sell are naturally not worried by the British blockade for they have discovered it has served the double purpose of lowering the value of foreign exchange and increasing the value of materials and foodstuffs now in the Scandinavian countries. There are plenty of complaints naturally among the importers who appreciate the wonderful opportunities of prosperity but are not able to bring in foreign goods in sufficient quantity to get what they claim is their due share of the good times.

Bountiful Crops.

The bountiful Swedish crops mean much to the Germans for they will get their share of the much-needed foodstuffs in compensation for the German coal, chemicals and other exports sent to this country. Coal always has been the chief import of Sweden and great stores of German coal are being taken up here in Stockholms and at other depots throughout the country. There is a long winter coming and English coal does not travel in east as to be almost prohibitive. Part of the communication with Germany and has been paid for Swedish horses, the export of horses having been improved by the government this year, and the only horses considered fit to go to Germany through the English blockade and through the Scandinavian restrictions of export, it is said could only be a million pounds at the most deal alone.

Profits From Fish.

The Norwegians have also reaped enormous profits from fish, the price of herring and fish oil having shown increases as high as 60 per cent. The largest profits came from Germany, of course, but now under a trade agreement with Great Britain the English have first option on the Norwegian output at hundred prices.

Despite the fortune already made in Scandinavia, there are stories still of other ones that might be made. If anyone, for instance, could get a large or soon for Germany through the English blockade and through the Scandinavian restrictions of export, it is said could only be a million pounds at the most deal alone.

THE NORTHERN ARIZONA NORMAL ENROLLMENT IN EXCESS OF 300 NOW

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Flagstaff, Ariz., Sept. 10.—At noon Friday President H. H. H. Blome, of the Northern Arizona Normal school announced that enrollment had reached the 300 mark and that the promised number, increased every time another seven hundred is added, would be granted the students in the fall.

Classes have begun so early and quickly in some departments that it has not been necessary to divide them and every available room and corner of the building is now occupied for a class room. During the day the student numbers have been transferred to out-of-the-dormitories and the dormitory and established for the work of the library department several new sections have been taken off to make more rooms for the students. Classes are conducted in the dorms and, although the students are scattered all over the grounds, no one member fails to attend the school.

The new hall built on the \$10,000 appropriation last spring is full.

Two new teachers were added at the beginning of the year to care for the increased number of students enrolling there. Misses Wilderfield, a former teacher, has been selected, an energetic teacher, to direct the work in charge of the department.

Second semester, six antiseptics are now available, the result of the year that are well prepared and popular.

Last week an unusual reception in

new students and prospective pupils was held at the school, and the students were very successful, particularly a group of Arizona girls, the newcomers in other parts of the Normal school.

MARION-WOOD OPINION.

Santa Fe, Sept. 10.—The opinion of Marion-Wood replacement case is confidently expected to be handed down this week. The judges of the supreme court are quite busy writing opinions.

McDONALD'S

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